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The reference is ~~in~~ Physiol. Rev., 32, at p. 423 (1952), referring to Löffler, Zbl. Bakt., 96: 398 (1925).

But I think the difficulties can be partly resolved by defining genetic (incl. viral) information as nucleic, i.e., coded in a polynucleotide, or more generally, in some analogous linear ~~XX~~ polymer. The issue is still one of complexity-- I might draw the line at the point where the polymer is sufficiently complex to have some ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ heterocatalytic activity of its own, or to transfer sufficient information to assemble a secondary heterocatalyst (i.e., an enzyme protein).

May I venture to try out a "Definition of Living"

I have been working on in ~~in~~ a related context? Enclosed is an abstract from an original draft of a paper which appeared, after condensation, in Science under the title "Moondust".